

The role of the reader in interliterary communication

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the study of the notion 'interliterary communication' on the example of the genre sonnet. The aim of the research is the understanding the role of receptive consciousness in creation of those transforms which are inevitable in perceiving the set forms of another nation in literature by both the writer and the reader. The analysis shows that the sonnet is a 'signal' for perceptive consciousness to realize the idea which performs as a universal form of literary thinking that can exist in various vague variants in the literature of other nations. This fact strengthens the communicative beginning of sonnet reception and is proved by numerous changes either in form or content of the sonnets in the Russian and Tatar poetry of XX c. The analysis of the Russian translations of W. Shakespeare's sonnets by S. Marshak and R. Kharis' sonnets by N. Pereyaslov proved that the sonnet had undergone significant transformations which reflected the literary values of the receptive literature. At the same time the works of W. Shakespeare saw less number of transformations in the Tatar literature. So, in the translations made by Sh. Mudarris the communication in form reception was realized through the dialogues and by saving the philosophical themes of sonnets as well as some principles of stanza.

Keywords

Communication, Reader, Russian literature, Sonnet, Tatar literature, Translation